GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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Note to Teachers: The issue for the week of December 25 was omitted because of the closing of schools for the Christmas holidays.

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THESE TURKISH WOMEN UNVEILED THEMSELVES AFTER THE WORLD WAR

Now the victorious Turkish Nationalists are reported to have ordered the resumption of the veil by the women of their country.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BULLETIN

The Geographic News Bulletin is published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

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Eastern Galicia

REPORTED riots and uprisings in Eastern Galicia have brought anew into the limelight this one-time patch of the old Austrian empire which is provisionally under Polish control and seemingly wishes to be merged with Ukraine.

This region occupies a peculiar position among the proposed plebiscite areas. Most of them have either been given under mandate or actually voted on, but Eastern Galicia still, in theory, is territory under the control of the Supreme Council but temporarily in the hands of Poland.

Poles Controlled Under Austrian Empire

In finding herself under Polish control Eastern Galicia is experiencing nothing new, though Poland as a State has been resurrected only a few years. Under the Hapsburgs Eastern and Western Galicia were administered as a unit and the Poles of the west slightly exceeded the Ruthenians of the east. Then, too, landlordism was developed on a basis approaching feudalism and many of the landlords to the Ruthenians were Poles. Finally the finances of the east, largely controlled from the city of Lemberg, were chiefly in Polish hands. Because of these conditions, though Eastern Galicia is predominantly Ruthenian, it was under Polish control. Galicia as a whole, in fact, was often looked upon as the Polish section of Austria-Hungary, and from 1869 the Poles had permission to conduct the government of the entire province in the Polish language.

When the World War was over Eastern Galicia set itself up as a republic, elected a president, and began affiliations with the Ukraine over the old Russian line to the east. This association was due to blood, language and religion, for in these three respects the Ruthenians and Ukrainians—or more properly the Ukrainians of Eastern Galicia and Ukraine—are practically one. Before the partition of old Poland in 1772 "Eastern Galicia" was known as "Western Ukrainia." Then the Austrian-Russian boundary line was erected between the two areas and has remained practically ever since.

Important Factor in European Petroleum Supply

Eastern Galicia is about half the size of present Austria and is a rough rectangle something more than 100 miles in each direction. Its southern line is formed by the Carpathian Mountains at a place where some of their peaks reach the perpetual snow line. Eastern Galicia is thus cut off from the warm winds of the south, and so has a rigorous climate. A tributary of the Dniester river is the only geographical feature which divides it from the present Ukrainian Republic, while between it and Poland the line is one of blood and language rather than of geography.

One factor that may have some bearing on the giving of Eastern Galicia's hand to one of her two suitors is the fact that she is a "petroleum heiress." If the Baku field south of the Caucasus Mountains be considered in Asia, Eastern

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A PICTURESQUE MOUNTAIN-RIMMED LAKE IN BAVARIA, GERMANY'S SWITZERLAND

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Bavaria: Reluctantly Republican

BAVARIA resents finding itself part of a republic, and since the abdication of former Kaiser Wilhelm and the revamping of the German state along republican lines, Bavarians have shown time after time their unfriendliness toward the new regime and their unwillingness to be bound by its official acts. The most recent incident of the sort was the beating of Allied commissioners in Bavarian towns—acts for which the German government had to apologize.

Renewal of an old time internal strife in Germany has potentialities, at least, for further remaking the map of Europe. Many folk who abhor Germany's war ways, and Prussia's ways at any time, soften their rancor with the admission that "Bavaria is not Prussia." Bavaria always has been clamorous about that distinction, and it is not surprising that she should be anxious to trace the cleavage on the political map of Europe now that Prussia has suffered so complete an eclipse.

Should Bavaria embark upon a career of "self determination" within the bounds of the German Republic, she would have one imporant factor in her favor—a factor that might be called "geographical determination." For Bavaria has a natural boundary of mountains, and squats with this security upon an elevated plateau where the soil is fertile, certain minerals abound, and vast forests, not so many years ago overrun with bears and boars, are to be counted among her natural assets.

Bavaria Split by Danube

Bavaria proper is split by the now internationalized waters of the Danube. Besides her capital she possesses Nuremberg, Augsburg, Wurzburg, and Regensburg or Ratisbon, if one would break the monotony of "burg" as a final syllable. Bavaria proper connotes the eleven-twelfths of the Bavarian kingdom bounded, in part, by Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland, Wurtemberg, and Saxony. This portion of it is somwhat larger than West Virginia. The rest of the kingdom, nearly twice the size of Rhode Island, is separate from the main part, lying across the Rhine, within the area of the present zone of Allied occupation.

Temperament and religion distinguish Bavaria from Prussia. About three-fourths of its population, upward of seven millions, are Roman Catholics. Its people have a reputation for good nature and a special fondness for beer, for easy going ways and love for tradition, for exalting art, rather than science. So far as they were compelled toward commerce, one writer puts it, they dealt in the two things they like best, art and beer. To this easy generalization should be added the toy making industry which arose in the forest areas of northern Bavaria, and from it should be excepted the optical instruments for which Munich was noted. Before the war both these products found ready markets in America.

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Galicia has the only paying supply of petroleum in Europe except that in Rumania. A few years ago the output from the wells near Lemberg constituted about 5 per cent of the world production.

Note to Teachers

References to articles and pictures in The National Geographic Magazine concerning subjects treated in this Bulletin are given because many teachers wish to employ them for further study or for project and problem assignments. The following is only a partial bibliography extracted from "The Cumulative Index of The National Geographic Magazine" (1899-1922, inclusive). A limited supply of some numbers may be ordered from the Society's offices at the prices named. Those numbers marked with an asterisk (*) are out of print. Bound volumes of The Geographic may be consulted in any public library and in school libraries.

Bavarians: Races of Europe, The. By Edwin A. Grosvenor, L. H. D., LL. D. Vol. XXXIV, pp. 441-533, 62 ills., 2 page maps, 1 insert, Dec., 1918. 50c.

Hunter of Plants, A. By David Fairchild. Vol. XXXVI, pp. 57-77, 18 ills., July, 1919. 50c.

Our Plant Immigrants. By David Fairchild. Vol. XVII, pp. 179-201, 29 ills., April, 1906. (*)

Potato: Stsircase Farms of the Ancients: Astounding Farming Skill of Ancient Peruvians Who Were Among the Most Industrious and Highly Organized People in History. By O. F. Cook. Vol. XXIX, pp. 474-534, 48 ills., May, 1916. 50c.

Africa: African Scenes from the Equator to the Cape. Vol. XLII, pp. 431-446, 16 ills., no text, Oct., 1922. (*)

Society's New Map of the New Africa, The. Copies may be had from The Society's headquarters while supply lasts. Paper $1; Linen $1.50.

Turkey: Emancipation of Mohammedan Women, The. By Mary Mills Patrick, Ph. D., Vol. XX, pp. 42-66, 19 ills., Jan., 1909. (*)

Life in Constantinople. By H. G. Dwight. Vol. XXVI, pp. 521-545, 25 ills., Dec., 1914. 50c.

Galicia: Partitioned Poland. By William Joseph Showalter. Vol. XXVII, pp. 88-106, 12 ills., Jan., 1915. 50c.

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How Western Asia Dictated Our Agriculture

WE TALK frequently about "immigration" and leave out of consideration the plants that have come to live among us.

We recognize that the great emigrating peoples have gone about the world picking out regions that appealed to them, and passing other large and apparently valuable areas by; but we have failed to see that the plants that we depend on have exercised much the same judgment.

The Dakotas play an important part in feeding us, we are likely to assume, because wheat is wheat, we like bread made of it, and there is plenty of land in the northern prairie States on which to grow it. So, apples and peaches are two of our most widely used fruits because their flavors strike the popular fancy.

Chemistry of Far-Away Soil is Key

But there is much more behind the reasons why our agriculture is built on certain definite plants that are grown best in certain definite regions of the country. If, in the long chain of cause and effect that stretches back from the common products of our farms today, to dim pre-historic times, man had interfered with one link rather than another, or forged the early links of somewhat different stuff, the output of our fields and orchards might be as strange to us as are most of the fruits of tropical Brazil.

The fact that the soil of Asia Minor was largely alkaline rather than acid really started us on the way toward an agriculture that emphasizes wheat as the staff of life, apples and their kith and kin as the typical fruits, and roses as the typical ornamental flowers. The second and equally important factor is that civilization began on this alkaline soil and passed next to the Mediterranean countries with a similar soil. The particular set of grains, vegetables, fruits and flowers of Asia Minor were taken over and developed and finally passed on to western Europe and America.

Chance for New Kind of Reclamation

But there is another division of plants—the acid-loving group—which can be considered the Ishmaelites of the vegetable kingdom. They have been largely passed by while their more fortunate relatives have been bred to greater and greater perfection by generation after generation of men and carried to the best alkaline and neutral soils all over the world. One shining exception—an acid-soil plant that has pushed above its fellows and has won recognition in spite of its membership in an outcast race—is the potato, which came into the contest from America long after European agriculture had been founded on its alkaline base.

In America the acid soils are naturally considered our poorest since they will not properly support our alkaline-soil vegetation. These acid soils are given over largely to wild scrub fruits and herbs. It is considered by some botanists entirely feasible to correct the one-sided selection of our remote ancestors by breeding fruits and plants of economic value from these neglected species.

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Long Held Separatist Idea

There are political reasons, also, why the Bavarian viewpoint and that of Prussia are enough opposed to hold the possibility of cleavage in this time of Germany's stress. Along with the so-called "middle states" of Wurtemberg and Baden, Bavaria early achieved constitutional government. The birth of the constitutional form dates back to Napoleonic times. So rapid was the expansion of Bavaria then that constitutional bonds were needed to bind new territory. Feudalism was swept away. Nobles and clergy had privileges curtailed. Military solidarity demanded that each man be made conscious of his duty to the state, and in concession to that necessity each man had to be granted certain equal rights before the law. Russia's ambitions toward confederation demanded an antidote in the form of privileges which would keep Bavarians anxious to maintain their independence.

Like Pericles of Athens, Ludwig I, of Bavaria, realized the patriotic impulses generated by a beautiful capital. "I am going to make Munich such an honor to Germany that nobody will know Germany who has not seen Munich," he declared. Finally he fulfilled his promise, but became so eccentric in many ways that he had to abdicate. And under his son and successor, Maxmilian II, further popular demands were granted.

When States Became Provinces

Bavaria's struggle for separation is a long story. Frequently she sided with Austria against Prussia. But she succumbed following the Franco-German war, after which, it has been remarked, there were no longer any states in Germany, only provinces.

Even then her spirit was not quenched. An old proclamation was revived as recently as 1900 by which the German Emperor's birthday was to be celebrated by the display of only the Bavarian flags on public buildings.

Treaties and alliances cannot combat geography. Amid Germany's extremest rationalism there remained villages in mountain-rimmed Bavaria where the young men gathered on hill tops at twilight to crack whips in unison, for long experience had shown that evil spirits would flee that sound.

Bulletin No. 2, January 8, 1923.

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Southern Rhodesia Declines To Enter Union

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S recent vote not to become a member state of the Union of South Africa surprised the outside world; and outsiders are inclined to believe that the decision of this frontier region to continue to "go it alone" is only temporary. For just as conditions made it inevitable that the United States, a generation or so ago, should reach out to the west and make its territories, one after another, into states, so conditions in Africa seem to impel the Union of South Africa to reach northward to incorporate the frontier regions there. In short, it is northward that the course of African empire seems destined to take its way.

Technically, the Union has had no definite claim on the British colonies, protectorates and regions more or less under British control that lie to the north; but it has boasted that it is "heir to all South Africa," and it had hoped that in adding Southern Rhodesia it would collect the first installment of its patrimony.

Like Our Prairie States

Rhodesia is in many ways in a condition of development comparable to that of some of the western prairie states when they entered our Union. Only trunk line railroads have been constructed for the most part; the close network of a well developed country is yet to come. Highways, too, are still few and poor. Both production and markets are largely undeveloped, and the farmers and ranchmen necessarily live the somewhat hard and primitive lives of the frontier. In recent years, however, Victoria (capital of Southern Rhodesia), Bulawayo, Salisbury, and other towns have developed into modern municipalities with all the conveniences of the Western world.

Still other similarities between Southern Rhodesia and some portions of the United States lie in physical conditions and climate. The country is a plateau region, dry and hot during the southern summer, but with a reasonable rainfall usually during other portions of the year. But at times it has its severe droughts which parch crops and decimate herds.

An Empire Owned By a Company

In one way Southern Rhodesia is without parallel in the United States, for nothing approaching ownership of an empire by a commercial corporation has ever come up in our history. In fact, in the extent to which such control has gone, Southern Rhodesia, together with Northern Rhodesia and adjacent territories, stands alone even in British experience, which contains the stirring history of the East India Company's exploits in India.

The region, nearly half a million square miles in extent, became, through conquest and concessions from a native chief, a royal charter from the British crown, virtually the private property of the British South Africa Company, of which Cecil Rhodes was the moving spirit. The company, as might be expected of any developmental enterprise, sold land, leased mineral rights, and

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THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE'S OWN GREATEST CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD'S LIST OF VEGETABLES

These potatoes were grown in Africa, much of whose surface is admirably suited for the growth of acid-loving plants.

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Women's Rights in Turkey

TURKISH women were to be "emancipated" after the World War. Now the Turkish Nationalists who are in control are staging a "back to the good-old-times" movement.

Does it mean a new "enslavement"?

Not without reservations. The "toys of the Turkish harems" were to be pitied in many ways, it is true, but considerable pity for them was misdirected. For example, they have had absolute control of their own property for hundreds of years, whereas German wives cried in vain for such "emancipation" under the Kaiser.

A communication from Mary Mills Patrick to the National Geographic Society gives the following vivid picture of the condition of Turkish women before the World War:

"It is a well known fact that Roman law regarded the rights of the individual without consideration of sex; a man or a woman was alike a citizen of the Roman world. This met the requirements of Mohammedan life, where no woman ever necessarily sustained a lasting relation with any man.

"Therefore, during all the centuries of Mohammedan history, women have legally controlled their own property. They have been free to buy, sell, or alienate it without consulting any male relative. This has given them independence of thought and an influence in business affairs that seems wholly inconsistent with their life of comparitive personal slavery.

"Enter a harem and there you see a Circassian beauty, who has been newly acquired by the tall, handsome pasha who has just passed you in the street. The air is heavy with the odor of Eastern perfume, and a black guardian stands by the door to watch all who come and go. The beauty herself is thickly powdered, with an elaborate coiffure erected by her numerous maids. Jewels half cover her arms, and she wears a beautifully embroidered negligee. There is a languorous expression in her black eyes, as she sits idly smoking a cigarette and sipping Turkish coffee.

"Would you think, to look at her, that when she draws her money from the bank that she must sign her own check? These two sides of life have been wholly at variance with each other; but, as years have gone by, the thoughtful side has predominated among the more intellectual Mohammedan women, until now they are ready to enter into the affairs of today with an understanding and vigor which the world has never accredited to them.

"It has been on the social side that Mohammedan women have suffered most under the oppression of the last thirty years, especially from the frequency of divorce. A man could legally divorce his wife at any minute, the only condition being the payment of the dowry which was settled upon her by the husband at the time of her marriage.

"In the last attempt to keep the sex in the role assigned to them by the life of the harem, very strict laws have been made to prevent all possible progress among them. Laws have been proclaimed over and over again forbidding Mohammedan women to attend foreign schools. In this emergency they engaged

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built railroads and other engineering works. But beside all this it actually governed the country, though in late years the imperial government has assumed some measure of control over the company's governmental activities.

Source of Ophir's Gold

The known presence of gold in considerable quantities drew the attention of Rhodes and his associates to Southern Rhodesia. The precious metal is scattered all over the country, though only in a limited number of places has its development proved profitable. Some students assert that this is the lost source of gold in the days of Solomon—gold which was brought through the Arabian port of Ophir and so came to be called "gold of Ophir." Very extensive ruins of great buildings solidly constructed of carefully hewn granite blocks exist near Victoria and are said to be the forts and temples and workshops of alien (perhaps Phoenician) gold seekers of the remote past. The ruins extend to a port on the Indian Ocean, in what is now Portuguese East Africa, from which the gold was probably shipped.

Now a mining, ranching, and agricultural country, Southern Rhodesia may also have a future as a manufacturing region. On its northern border flows the Zambezi River with its Victoria Falls of great volume, more than twice the height of Niagara, promising abundant power. Not far from the falls are extensive coal fields.

Natives National Topsys

The natives of Southern Rhodesia, numbering some 800,000, are in the anomalous position of having no official political status. They have drifted, or like Topsy, have "just growed," into their present condition. They have never been formally made British subjects though British control has been extended over the country. They might almost be considered subjects of the British South Africa Company. The company has all along laid claim to ownership of the lands on which the natives live except the areas recently set apart as reservations. The white population of the country numbers about 30,000.

Southern Rhodesia is roughly circular, with a diameter of about 450 miles, and an area approximately equal to that of California, second largest state in the United States. The center of Southern Rhodesia is about the same distance south of the Equator as the City of Mexico is north of that line.

Bulletin No. 4, January 8, 1923.

governesses. Most of these governesses were alien, and many of them were inefficient, and bad moral guides to so large a portion of the population beginning to think and question. The governess system obtained so much influence after a short time that laws were made forbidding women to have governesses. Yet they struggled on in an effort for mental illumination, reading, writing, talking things over among themselves, and sometimes getting help from their husbands and brothers. They have accomplished much, with so heavy a handicap, in literature, science, commerce, and politics."

Bulletin No. 5, January 8, 1923.

A STURDY BAVARIAN PEASANT